Richmond Times-Dispatch THE TIMES Est. 1368 Est. 1366 Est. 1856 Est.

PUBLISHED every day in the year at 10 South Tenth Street, Richmond, Va., by The Times-Dispatch Pub-lishing Co., Inc., Charles E. Hasbrook, Editor and Manager.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS to The Times-Dispetch, and not to individuals. TELEPHONE: Randolph I. Private Branch Exchange connecting with all depart-ments.



Absolutely Fireproof.

BRANCH OFFICES: Washington, 716 Fourteenth Street, N. W.; New York City, Fifth Avenue Bulld-ing; Chicago, People's Gas Building; Philadelphia, Mu-tual Life Building.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES IN
ADVANCE by mali: Daily
and Sunday, one year \$7.00;
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\$1.75; 1 month, 65 cents,
Daily only, one year, \$5.00;
6 months, \$2.50; 3 months,
\$1.23; one month, 45 cents,
Sunday only, one year,
\$2.50; 6 months, \$1.25; 3
months, 65 cents; 1 month,
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If our friends who favor as with manuscripts and ustrations for publication wish to have unuvailable ticks returned, they must in all cases send stumps

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1917.



It waves that your sons may be free; God help you, if such men you be!

Wasted Food

THAT admirable suggestion which Charles Milhiser makes in a letter printed in another column deserves the attentive consideration of all fraternal organizations. The food waste involved in lodge suppers is tremendous every year. Such suppers for consume them have no real need of food at They help merely to promote good-fellowship. and better fellowship-more elevating and ennobling-comes from common sacrifice. We must learn self-denial. The waste of food at this crisis is a crime. The fraternal organizations might set an example which would make the whole country their debtor.

There's no place for cockle-shells in gardens nowadays.

In Ireland's Hands

W HEN her convention assembles, Ireland's hope will be in Ireland's hands. After centuries of blundering, during which futile attempts at rigid repression alternated with equally futile attempts at a sounder solution, the British government has confessed its inability to settle Great Britain's greatest domestic problem. In effect it has given Ireland a free hand and has agreed to abide by the result. Anything short of withdrawal from the empire will probably be approved

Too much must not be expected at once. for there is nearly as much division in Ireland as there is in Russia. But though the convention will be composed of men of every shade of opinion, it will be inspired by pa-

Richard Evelyn Byrd proposes a blue book of Richmond's slackers. That publication really should be bound in yellow.

Let Us Have the Survey!

C OUNCIL should agree promptly to the recommendation of the Finance Committoe that the offer of the Civic Association to defray the expense of a civic survey be accepted. There is some justice in the contention that the city government should conserve all its resources, and those who have subscribed to the survey fund are very willing to make this contribution to the cause of municipal efficiency.

The imperative need is quick action. Having won its fight in the Finance Committee. the Civic Association should carry the battle to the Common Council and the Board of Aldermen. At the best, the time is dangerously short. The real issue has not been decided, for if the opponents of the survey can bring about further delays, they will have gained their point.

If a survey were needed before war was declared, the need is far greater now. Like yet it must serve its people. It should be willing to learn.

Somebody suggests the Kaiser's hurried call for an American dentist is due to the fact that his crown is loose. May it not be that the Kaiser wants a bridge for his difficulties?

Blinded Soldiers' Relief Fund

WITH the new explosives now used in war, the number of men blinded in battle has reached appalling proportions. To provide relief for those thus blinded, the American-British-French-Belgian Permanent Blind Relief War Fund for Soldiers and Sailors was organized more than a year ago. and has collected to date \$466,000, of which \$185,000 has been disbursed for relief, and approximately \$300,000 invested in war loan bonds as a foundation for the Permanent Fund.

It is planned to raise \$2,000,000 for the needs of the British, French and Belgian sections, which are respectively under the patronage of King George, President Poincare and King Albert, and for the inevitable requirements of the American section, now that the United States has entered the war. A permanent institution will be established in the environs of Paris where blinded soldiers and sailors will be received when convalescent and made to feel that, far from having been incapacitated by their appalling affliction, it is still possible for them to become useful, self-supporting members of

Money is needed at once so that the institution may be established and equipped without loss of time. No donation is too small

in this holiest of causes, the defense of humanity's common liberties. The Times-Dispatch urges its readers to help the fund as liberally as possible. President Wilson recently consented to become head of the American section, and the name of every member of his Cabinet has been added to the list of honorary vice-presidents, which is made up of the most prominent men in the nation.

According to one distinguished scientist, white bread produces beri-beri and other imposing ailments. It is not a sufficient diet, he says, nor half as good as bread made from flour containing a larger proportion of the wheat. Thus are we being prepared for the war bread of the near future.

Registration Day

T is the desire of President Wilson and the national government-a desire which has found fervent approval in every section of the country-that June 5, the day of registration for military service, shall be made the occasion of a great outpouring of patriotic emotion. The day should be consecrated to sacrifice and celebrated in that spirit, for then the young manhood of the nation, answering the summons of duty and humanity and of civilization itself, will declare its readiness to die that liberty and justice may endure.

It will be a solemn occasion, indeed. The Council of National Defense has suggested that when the places of registration open at 7 o'clock in the morning church and fire bells shall be rung and factory whistles blown. There will be no military display, we assume, for the President has expressed a wish that registration shall be conducted by civilian officials and as a civil, rather than as a military, function. Not gorgeous display, nor clashing drums and cymbals, nor the boom of guns, but the reverent mien and uplifted spirit of the people will lend impressiveness to the day.

Every man who has attained his twentyfirst birthday and has not attained his thirtyfirst birthday must submit himself for registration, unless he is a member of the army or navy, or of the National Guard or naval militia actually in the Federal service. There are no other exceptions. The exemptions which the act authorizes apply to liability to draft and not to liability to registration.

Married men must register. So must persons with dependents. So must workers of every kind, however necessary their work may be to the prosecution of the war. So must aliens, whether enemy or otherwise. must the clergyman in the pulpit and the the most part are superfluous. Those who criminal in the jail. Men of every class and of every occupation, white and black, rich the hour at which the suppers are served. | and poor, good and bad, skilled and unskilled, wise and foolish, healthy and sick, who are within the designated ages and not actually in the military or naval service of the government, must present themselves on the ap-

Those who claim exemption must make their claims. Marriage is not necessarily a har to service. There must be dependence of wife or children, or of both. The man with a wealthy wife and no children is not excused from military duty. But this and other similar questions have nothing to do with the preliminary duty of registration. That is for all between twenty-one and thirty-one. Failure to meet this obligation subjects the delinquent to arrest and imprisonment.

Democracy is on trial in this war, and American democracy will be put sternly to the test on June 5. Some slackers there will be, as a matter of course, but the whole community must set its face against them and hold them sternly to the task America has assigned to her sons. For the overwhelming mass of those called no compulsion, moral or otherwise, will be required. They will hear and heed. They should carry with them into camp and battle the loyal affection of all the people. They should be nerved and inspired by the assurance of support at home. That triotism and braced by courage. Out of it will be holy to those who can read the signs of the times and catch a glimpse what the future holds in store.

> President Wilson is said to oppose the enormous increases in postal rates, principally affeeting newspapers and periodicals, which are included in the war revenue bill. As usual, the newspapers will had themselves in agreement with the President.

Censorship

N accord with what is believed to be the I Senate's attitude, the Republicans of the House of Representatives have agreed to oppose any censorship clause in the pending espionage bill. As the censorship provisions were first presented, they were objectionable in nearly every respect and were promptly defeated. If similar provisions are again drafted, they should meet the same fate. But to take the arbitrary position that no censorship powers of any character should be granted to the President is manifestly

Jealously as we guard the right to freedom of speech, we must also guard against the menace of unrestrained and even treasonable the individual, the city must economize and | speech in a time of national peril. It is undoubtedly true that a very great majority of the publications in this country can be trusted implicitly not to print any information they might be requested by the government not to publish, or that they might themselves consider unwise or improper. But it is undoubtedly true, also, that there are some that cannot be so trusted. And there should be a grant of clearly defined power to punish the latter class and to prevent, as far as pos-

sible, danger from that class. Most conspicuous among the dangerous class is the late Fatherland. In view of that sheet's violence against this country, is it reasonable to suppose that it would have refrained from publishing, for example, the fact that the ammunition on the St. Louis was practically worthless? Nor is it necessary to than two weeks, you need a good coetor right confine the illustrations to hyphenate newspapers: there are certain ostensibly American newspapers that deliberately distort the truth in every issue, to the injury of this country Are they to be allowed to continue without molestation?

America will not submit to a muzzling of the press by Prussian methods; on the other hand, it should not be forced to tolerate any publication paid or inspired by Prussia to spread its propaganda.

John D. Rockefeller has purchased \$10,-000,000 worth of Liberty bonds. We also know a cobbler who has bought one bond of the value of \$50, and his sacrifice was greater than that of the Standard Oil magnate.

Even Scandinavia begins to question the German professions of affection. When these professions are sent by submarine, they are to help some sufferer who has lost his sight likely to be a little bit doubtful,

SEEN ON THE SIDE

Buy a Bond.

If you want to help the nation, Give it cause for jubilation-Buy a bond; If you feel that you should aid it. To check those who would invade it, Buy a bond. If your days are past for fighting. Yet you want to do some smiting Of the Huns who earth are blighting, Buy a bond.

It costs naught save self-denial-Buy a bond -

And is surely worth a trial; Buy a bond. Do not heed advice that's shifty, But be loyal and be thrifty; Really, friend, this plan is nifty; Buy a bond.

Yes, the whole procedure's healthy;

Buy a bond: For it helps you to be wealthy; Buy a bond. Buy a bond, and you will find it Good as gold-this land's behind it-Grab this thread of fate and wind it. Buy a bond.

The Pessimist Says:

When men begin to praise their own patriotism it is time to enlist the help of the Secret

Very Deep.

"They tell me young Whiffer made a deep impression when he called on the Lotscrox family the other night." "Is that so"

"Yes; when old Lotserox helped him through the door he landed in one of the flower beds on the lawn."

Grubbs-I suppose you have resolved to practice economy for the duration of the war. Stubbs-Well, I am not going quite so far as that, but I am giving up a good deal of time to preaching economy.

To-Day's Best Hand-Picked Joke.

Pat O'Flaherty, very palpably not a prohibitionist, was arrested in Arizona recently, charged with selling liquor in violation of the prohibi-. tion law. But Pat had an impregnable defense His counsel, in addressing the jury, said: "Your honor, gentlemen of the jury, look at

the defendant." A dramatic pause, then:

guilty."-Everybody's Magazine.

"Now, gentlemen of the jury, do you honestly think that if the defendant had a quart of whisky he would sell it?" The verdict, reached in one minute, was, "Not

Leading the Way.

Although few kind words may be said Of the ex-Czar of Russia, In one respect Friend Nick has led His Cousin Bill of Prussia. He's shown just how a crown to doff And be plain Mr. Romanoff.

Health Talks, by Dr. Wm. Brady (Copyright, 1916, National Newspaper Service.) Dyspepsia.

Disturbance of any organ of the body may produce "stomach trouble." Indeed, in actual hospital and private practice, out of 15,509 cases

nospital and private practice, out of 15,309 cases, of dyspepsia (not my cases, thank heaven) 12,612 were due to conditions which had nothing to do with the stomach or other digestive organs. In that awful series of 15,509 cases of dyspepsia referred to, the actual diagnosis were various. Most frequent were simple over-cating, alcoholism and intestinal stasis from sags nd kinks in the food tube. The second great cause of chronic or long-

The second great cause of chronic or long-continued "stomach trouble" was heart failure. Heart failure, as I have stated before, is al-ways a slow, gradual, very insidious process, usually mistaken by the patient for "stomach-trouble" or "run down condition." The symp-toms are likely to center about the region of the stomach stomach.

Tuberculosis was the third cause of "dyspepsia" in young adults. One of the typical modes of onset of pulmonary tuberculosis is in Anemia explained a large number of the "dys-

Chronic nephritis (Bright's disease) frequently innounced itself as "dyspepsia." Gastric and duodenal ulcer explained over a thousand cases

Cancer was the cause of the dyspepsia, coming on in persons of forty or more years, most of whom had previously enjoyed excellent Gallstones caused over 600 of the dyspensia

complaints. Brain tumor and other serious affections of the nervous system accounted for several cases. Lead poisoning caused over a hundred of the

Locomotor ataxia was the real trouble in twenty-two cases.

But why go on with a lugubrious list? The

moral of this discourse, children, is that when you have "dyspepsia" or "indigestion" or "avid stomach," or "gas," or just "stomach trouble," the chances are about five to one that there is nothing the matter with your stomach. What you need in the first place is a diagnosis, and the best way to take that is to have a good doctor apply it in your case without friction

Questions and Answers.

The Tuberculosis Bugaboo In treating or shampooing a tuberculosis patient's hair is there any danger of one catching the disease?

Answer .- No. About the only chance of catching tuberculosis from a patient is through prolonged intimate contact, as in living with or working alongside of the victim indoors. Casual contact is not dangerous at all. Doctors and nurses practically never acquire tuberculosis from attending patients.

Said Mrs. A. to Mrs. B .- I was talking with drs. A. the other day, and she informed me she had a wonderfully effective remedy for headwhich was to turn somersaults. I asked here she got the strange remedy, and she aid from Dr. Brady. Now, Dr. Brady, cure Mrs. A.'s headaches you can surely how to get fat. I am very thin, and I I am very thin, and have ed almost everything. I have lost ten po less than two week If you've lost ten pounds in less Something is wrong,

The Voice of the People

As an evidence of good faith, letters must give the name and address of the writer. Name will not be published if writer so requests will not be published if write Make all communications short.

Let Veterans Wear Uniforms.

Let Veterans Wear Uniforms.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—I note that Brigadier-General E. V.
White, commanding the First Brigade, Virginia Division. Confederate Veterans, composed of camps from Norfolk, Portsmouth. Petersburg, Richmond and surrounding counties, urges all members of his brigade to wear their uniforms when they go to Washington to attend the reunion next month, as they will be called upon for special duty when they reach Washington. He also requests that veterans who expect to be entertained in eamp carry their own blankets, as, on account of war conditions and the great demand for army blankets, there will be none for the use of veterans unless they carry them with their inggage.

It is to be hoped that all the attending veterans from Virginia will act upon the very sen-

sible advice given by General White, and thus be prepared for any eventuality. VETERAN. Richmond, May 23.

Would Abolish Lodge Suppers.

Richmond, May 23.

Would Abolish Lodge Suppers.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The entire world is alarmed over the shortage of food and the high cost of the necessities of life. The farmers have been warned and advised to increase their acreage of food-stuffs, and all other persons to cultivate all idle lands, to plant seeds and grow vegetables in their gardens and yards. This is a patriotic call to every citizen to economize at the one end by conserving our foodstuffs from unnecessary waste, and at the other end to discrease production. The banker tells us that "a penny saved is a penny made," and it is equally true that a pound of meat, a bushel of grain or anything eatable saved is just the same as that much food made or produced.

After this introduction, I sincerely appeal to all orders, societies and associations of every kind throughout this great country, from now until this war is over to forego the giving of all lodge or society dinners, suppers, etc. Considering the thousands and thousands of lodges of all kinds and other societies and organizations of all kinds and other societies and organizations of all kinds which are in the habit of entertaining their members with suppers, the enormous wastage annually of millions and millions of pounds of food unnecessarily consumed, amounting to millions and millions of dollars, is easily understood.

Think again of the great population this wastage saved and the great population this wastage saved and the great population this wastage would feed. Think of these many milliens of dollars, saved by the lodges and societies, laid aside in their treasuries to meet the calls of suffering humanity, which will come from all points of the globe.

Having been a Mason for forty-six years, I naturally would like to see the Masons of this country initiate this movement, but I think the question so broad and serious that all should agree to co-operate in the best way possible to attain the end here sought. I trust my suggestion will appeal to all societies in

The Richmond Times-Dispatch Information Bureau

Inquiries regarding almost any topic excepting on legal and medical subjects are answered free by The Times-Dispatch Information Bureau. Through our Washington branch we are fortunate in having access to the unparalleled resources of the various Federal government departments and the great Library of Congress, which furnish information of priceless value to the public. As all inquiries are answered directly by personal letter, irrespective of whether printed, a 2-cent stamp is required for return postage. Writer's name must be furnished (initials will not answer), and post-office address must be plainly given. Address The Times-Dispatch Information Bureau, Richmond, Va. dress must be plainly given. Address The Time Disputch Information Bureau. Richmond, Va.

"Mid the Green Fields of Virginia." Miss R. L. W., Richmend.—You can obtain the music to "Mid the Green Fields of Virginia" at the Charles H. Ditson Music Company, New

G. H. W., Richmond.—There is no provision by which payments on real estate may be ex-tended by reason of service in the army. This matter would have to be settled between the

persons concerned.

Motorcycle Endurance Record.

G. L. B., Hopewell, Va.—The Indian motorcycle is said to hold the record for endurance. This motorcycle traveled 809 miles in three days. In 1914 the national speed championship was won by Glen Boyd, of Denver, making a record of 100 miles in 1 hour 32 minutes 32 seconds. In 1916 an Indian motorcycle, driven by C. D. Baker, was given the record for speed C. D. Baker, was given the record for speed.

Spanish in Government Service.

S. W. F., Holdcroft, Va.—There are positions as translators in the different departments of the government, and as you have a knowledge of Spanish, it is suggested that you communicate with the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., and obtain a manual, which contains further information upon this subject. For information regarding positions in the Canal Zone, apply to the Chief of the Panama Canal Washington, D. C.

Population of China.

II. B. K., Richmond.—The population of China has never been definitely determined, and no census of the Western Plain has ever been taken. In 1912 the customs estimate, including Manchuria, was placed at 441.983,000. The population of the United States is 102.885,309. The area of China is 1,861,000 square miles, while that of the United States is 3,818,484 square miles. The population of Russia before the war was 175,137,000.

Concrete Quantities. Richmond.—For

silo 28 feet high, with a circular base 10 feet in diameter and 23-inch walls, you should need 55.96 cuble yards of concrete. For a silo with inside measurements 12 feet long, 10 feet wide, 28 feet high, having a concrete wall and floor 32 inches thick, you would need 112.13 cubic yards. The length of the mold for a hinge that is to be 5.7-8 inches long when cooled, allowing 1-64 of an inch in length for shrinkage, would have to be 5.948 inches.

T. S. W. Lynchburg. Va.—The vast hordes of golden plover in America are no more. Only a small remnant now migrates down the Atlantic Coast, and a larger contingent on the Pacine Coast. The few that go south across the continent are negligible. The bird now commonly called the golden plover in Texas and some other portions of the West is the buff-breasted sandhiper—Tyringites subruficollis. Flights of this plover still go down the Atlantic Coast, and a few land, in certain seasons, on Cape Cod this plover still go down the Athytic Coast, a a few land, in certain seasons, on Cape C and other points in New England. On the I cific Coast their numbers are said to be s considerable at times, and they are said afford good sport in Warlington, Oregon a

News of Fifty Years Ago

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 24, 1867.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Central Railroad was held yesterday to hear the report of the president and directors looking to the completion of the Covington and Ohio Railroad to a point on the West Virginia line near White Sulphur Springs. The proposition submitted is to increase the capital stock \$3,000,000, making it preferred stock. This amount, it is estimated, will easily complete the road and equip it. A committee awas appointed to look into the whole matter and report to a future meeting what action it deems best. The members of the committee are Thomas B. Branch, J. B. Baldwin, C. G. Coleman, J. K. Pendleton and S. W. Ficklen.

Iron for the completion of the track of the

Iron for the completion of the track of the Central Railroad to Covington has been pro-cured, and the road will probably be completed and put in full operation to that point by July 1.

and put in full operation to that point by July 1. The United States Court adjourned last night to June 4, and so, for a few days at least, Richmond will be rid of Underwood, Botts & Co.

The following prices of vegetables and meats ruled at the lower market yesterday: green peas, 50 cents per peck; onions and radishes, 5 cents per bunch; strawberries, 25 cents per quart; lettuce, 1 to 5 cents per head; spring chickens, 20 to 30 cents apiece, according to size; lamb and mutton, 18 cents per pound; beef, 20 to 22 cents per pound; corn beef, 15 cents per pound. Vegetables are beginning to come in freely. Green peas and strawberries, although not yet plentiful, are by no means rarities.

Rev. Moses D. Hoge, of this city, has accepted an invitation to address the literary societies of Washington College, Lexington, at the commencement in June. General Grant is back in Washington from is recent short trip to the South.

George Bancroft is in Washington conferring with the President and Secretary of State pre-vious to his departure to represent this government in Prussia.

BOOKS FOR THE PEOPLE

Amid the din and madness of war, [things. From such attrition

Amid the din and madness of war, it is comforting to know that generous it is comforting to know the generous description of Richimond proves that its people do not forget, even in the suffering of war, their obligation to sweeten and elevate the community life. But charm of their social life and the many calls to civic duty seem to have obscured the vision of a serious social and economic defect. To an observer deeply sympathetic with all that Richimond stands for, the absence of a guideline library in the education and achievement of the people.

Induced the lack of appreciation by nearly all the Southern people of the best books is hard to explicit the safe best books is hard to explicit the safe best books in the public schools. No institutions are so popular as the public and private in the best books is hard to explicit the safe best books in the public bes

to rely on books as the chief source of intellectual life. Then at the close of school days, we turn them out to intellectual starvation. Then the sad story of arrested development; begins, Link in Education Lost.

Here the lapse in education occurs. We act on the theory that books as a means of popular education, we cannot leave out of view what the people of other States are doing. The view is unpleasant and humillating. Turning to the report of the Bureau of Education on libraries for 1913, and taking States of different sections are random, we find these figures as a present the vision of delicious food out of reach. Need we go much further to account for the deficiency in mechanical and agricultural invention and enterprise, and in intellectual productiveness of the South as compared with other countries and other sections of the Union?

Are not our people, as a whole, not strangely blind to the obvious in another respect? May the fact not be stated without irreverence that they have not acquired a sense of proportion in valuing churches and nutible is support of these libraries was \$336,000.

have not acquired a sense of proportion in valuing churches and public libraries. Christianity claims the doctrine for itself over the other religions of the world that intellectual progress is a necessary concomitant of religion—that the duty to carry light is no less than the duty to carry sweetness. Yet throughout the South in almost the control of the sense of th Yet throughout the South in almost every village, there are found four or five church buildings expressing inconsequential shades and tints of re-ligious conception, while in the entire less community no institution of any kind is provided or even thought of for the cultivation and illumination of the Hampshire is more than five times that minds of the men and women upon whose intelligence the virtue and progwhose intelligence the virtue and progress of the community depend. Allowing every benefit that can be claimed for religious or sectarian organization, the Christian of true vision will not fail to perceive that people of a village or town have not acquired a true sense of proportion when they contribute \$20,000 a year to support its purely religious association and nothing to the education or enlightenment of its adult population. True vision also to the education or enlightenment of its adult population. True vision also makes evident the lack of a sense of proportion in a city which expends millions in the building and support of churches, in indulgence of differing religious conceptions, and nothing in building and supporting a public library is little maintenance of a public library is little and support of a maryel. Bicknowledge and

ligious conceptions, and nothing in maintenance of a public library is little building and supporting a public lishort of a marvel. Richmond's advance to that point would give it leadership which would greatly promote the establishment of public library is little building and supporting a public library is litt

for a public library. The thing of all others which vitalizes both the public and private life of a community is enlightened discussion of significant subjects. Discussion does not mean, as some persons seem to think, the mere assertion of haphazard opinions having no other foundation than tradition or inno other foundation than tradition or in-dividual environment. It means the attrition of minds informed by con-tact with the best results of investiga-the humble, as well as the exalted, re-

tion, and reasoning about important finement and power.

Hampshire of 431,000. Virginia nactions than one-ninth as many libraries as New Hampshire, and less than one-fifth the number of volumes in its libraries. The citizens of Virginia used

braries. The citizens of Virginia used less than one-tenth as many volumes as the citizens of New Hampshire, and

of Virginia.

In Massachusetts there is not a single

the income of the libraries

will publish, on June 7, "Are We Caole of Self-Government?" by F Noxon, to which Harry A. Wh first president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has writ-

Books and Authors

. In accordance with President Wilson's wishes, the American National Red Cross will be the beneficiary of the book: democracy, labor, women. "Why We Are at War," the book containing the President's messages and and reconstruction (in finance, machinproclamation from January to April cry, religion, literature and education). 15, just issued by the President's pub- England is not becoming Prussianized, Baroness Souiny, whose "Russia of

Yesterday and To-morrow" (the Century Company) will appear in June, is stated to be in America studying ed. The contrast between the Russian woman and the American is not, from the Russian noblewoman's standpoint, entirely in facor of the American.

To the shores of Tripoli, We fight our country's battles On the land as on the sea.

First to fight for right and freedom And to keep our honor clean We are proud to the shores of Tripoli, we fight our country's battles.

"A History of the United States," by Samuel L. Forman (the Century Company), has just returned to the press for its twelfth reprinting. Dr. Forman is well known in educational circles for his excellent textbooks on American history. His "History of the Unit-ed States" is used in the public schools of New York, Philadelphia, Toledo, Detroit, Minneapolis and many other cities. His latest book, "First Lessons in American History," gives the his-tory of the United schools in a biographical treatment which will stimu late the interest of primary grade pupils.

"Inside the British Isles," by Arthur Gleason (The Century Co.), is a vivid personal picture of the changes and war in the social fabric of Great Britain. A vast and beneficent revolution, seconding to Mr. Gleason is under way in England; a tangled, self-willed They will find the streets are guarded democracy, of an infinite variety of

of sloth and egotism, is rallying to the new collective spiritual effort.
Democracy is on the march, and the Harper & Bros. announce that they appearances notwithstanding, are becoming established facts week by week. It is the inner process of reconstruction and the forces working toward it that Ar. Gleason presents, as a result of eager investigation and long conferences with government heads, fac-tory owners, workingmen, editors, officials, and thinkers of every type. The following are the general divisions of Mr. Gleason says; she is learning through effort and failure the true meaning of her own genius.

The Marines' Hymn.

From the Pest Hole of Cavite To the Ditch at Panama, You will find them very needy Of Marines-that's what we are We're the watch dogs of a pile of coal Or we dig a magazine, Though he lends a hand at every job

Who would not be a Marine Our flag's unfurled to every breeze From dawn to setting sun. We have fought in every clime or place.

Where we could take a gun;
In the snow of far-off Northern lands

You will find us always on the job-

Here's health to you and to our Corps Which we are proud to serve, In many a strife we have fought for

And in sunny trope scenes,

The United States Marines.

And never lost our nerve; If the Army and the Navy
Ever look on Heaven's scenes,

purpose, shaking off its besetting sins The United States Marines.